An Outline of the New Revenue Measure Before Congress.

Its Aim Is to Increase Revenues and Encourage Industries.

Agricultural Items in Detail-Cotton Schedule Not Much Changed-The Free List.

Washington, March 16 .- The new tariff measure presented to the lower branch of congress by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, is entitled: "An act to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States." The date when the new tariff is to go into effect is named in the preliminary draft submitted to the house as May 1, 1897. The bill, as a whole, is a protective measure. The average rates are little, if any, below those of the McKin-ley bill, and in some of the schedules they are slightly higher. Specific duties have been substituted, as far as possible, for ad valorem rates. It is intended to raise from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 more revenue under the bill than is provided by existing laws under similar business conditions. When the task of preparing a new bill was first undertaken the committee was disposed to be very conservative and frame a measure which would be in the nature of a compromise between the McKinley law and the present law. The following outline of the various schedules indicates the general character of the measure and the more important changes from the present law which have been made:

made:

Schedule A, dealing with chemicals, oils and paints, is far more nearly like the present law than the McKinley bill, but some important changes have been made. Blue vitriol is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 2 cents per pound. Crude borax is increased to 3 cents per pound, borate of lime to 2 cents and refined borax to 3 cents per pound. Copperas is taken from the free list and made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per pound. The McKinley rate is restored on magnesia and flaxseed oil.

The duties on all lead products are increased to correspond with an increase in the rate on lead and lead ore. Acctate of lead is made 3 cents per pound; litharge, 2 cents; nitrate of lead, 14 cents; lead and white paint containing lead, 3 cents per pound.

pound.
Sulphate of scda is taken from the free list and restored to the McKinley rate. Sulphur ore is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 40 cents per ton. Cream tartar is made dutiable at 3 cents

per pound.

Enrths and Eartheaware.

No schedule in the bill has given the committee so much trouble as that relating to earths, earthenware and glassware. Efforts were made to devise a satisfactory classification to serve as a basis for specific instead of ad valorem duties on pottery, but a compromise was effected as follows:

tery, but a compremise was effected as follows:
Fire brick, \$1.25 per ton; glazed, enameled, connamented or decorated, 29 per cent; other brick, 25 per cent; if glazed or decorated in any manner, 20 per cent. Thes, encaustic, ceramic-mosaic and all other earthenware tiles for floors and walls, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot and 25 per cent.

Cement, Lime and Plaster.

Roman, Portland and other hydraulic tement, in barrels, sacks or other packages, S cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per cent.

Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

Plaster of package.

Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

Plaster of paris or gypsum, ground or calcined, \$1.50 per ton.

Fumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, one-half cent per pound.
Clays or earths, unavought or unmanufactured, \$1 per ton; wrought or manufactured, on typecially provided for in this act, \$2 per ton; china clay or kaoline, \$2 per ton.

Earthenware and China. Common yellow and brown earthenware, ommon stoneware and crucibles, 20 per

cent.

China, porceiain, parian, bisque, earthen stone and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases and statueties, painted, thred, stained, enameled, printed, gilded or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per cent. If plain white and without superadded crnamentation of any kind, 55 per cent.

superadded crnamentation of any kind, 55 per cent.

All other china, percelain, parian, bisque, carthen, stone and crockery ware and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, glided or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per cent. if not ornamented and decorated, 55 per cent.

Articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, if not decorated in any manner, 55 per cent.; if decorated, 45 per cent.

Gas retorts, 32 each: lava tips or burners, 10 cents gross and 15 per cent.; carbons for electric lighting and filter tubes, 50 per cent.; porous pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per cent.

without metallic connections, 20 per cent.

Ginssware.

The McKinley rates on glassware have been restored throughout, with some important increases. Plate glass not exceeding 16x24 inches square has been increased from 5 to 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, increased from 8 to 12 cents. There is no increase in the larger sizes over the McKinley rates.

increase in the larger sizes over the McKinley rates.

Silvered plate glass and looking-glass
plates not exceeding 18x24 inches square
have been increased to 8 cents per square
foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x20 inches, to 12 cents; above that, and not exceeding 24x00 inches, decreased to 23 cents;
all above that reduced to 23 cents.

Marble and Stone.

Marble or onyx, in blocks, not dressed
or made into articles, 65 cents per cubic
foot; marble of all kinds and onyx, sawed
or dressed, including marble or onyx slabs,
paving tiles or mosaic cubes, containing
less than 4 cubic inches each, \$1.0 per cubic
foot; but in measurement no slab, tile or
cube shall be computed at less than I inch
in thickness. Manufactures of agate, alsbaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, cornelian,
lirnet, jasper, jet, maiachite, marble,
onyx or rock crystal, including clock cases
with or without movements, 50 per cent.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone
and other building and monumental stone,
unmanufactured or undressed, 10 cents per
cuble foot. Building and monumental stone,
unmanufactured or undressed, 10 cents per
cuble foot. Building and monumental
stone, except marble and onyx, hewn,

dressed or polished, 40 per cent. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slate and all other manu-factures of slate, 20 per cent.

The Metal Schedule.

The Metal Schedule.

In the metal schedule the rates of the present law have been pretty well adhered to as to iron and steel. The McKinley rates on hoop, band iron, etc., have been restored, with the exception that cotton ties will pay one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon the iron or steel from which they are made, instead of 2 cents. In the present law they are on the free list.

The classification is changed in the paragraphs relating to sheets of iron or steel, by the addition of a new class, thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, at I 2-10 cents per pound.

Tin Plate.

The duty on tin plate is placed at 1½ cents per pound. Under the McKinley law it was 2 2-10 cents, and in the present law it is 11-5 cents.

On steel ingots, etc., the classification of the present law is the same, and the duties are a compromise about half way between those of the McKinley act and the present law, beginning with seven-twentleths of a cent a pound on all valued at 1 cent a pound or less, and running to 6 cents on all valued above 15 cents a pound.

Wires.

On iron or steel wire known as crinoline wire, etc., the duty is increased from 40 to 45 per cent., with a proviso that articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum duty on wire and 1½ cents per pound additional. On anchors, mill irons, etc., the rate is increased to one-half cent per pound. Anvils are restored to the McKinley rate.

Penknives, Etc.

There is an enure hew cassification of the present and the present of the maximum cases of the contents of the contents of the contents of the cents of the cents of the cents of the maximum duty on wire and 1½ cents per pound additional. On anchors, mill irons, etc., the rate is increased to one-half cent per pound. Anvils are restored to the McKinley rate.

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Penknives, Etc.

There is an entire new classification of penknives. Those valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen are dutiable at 25 per cent.; all other penknives having one blade, 50 cents a dozen and 20 per cent.; all having two blades, \$1 a dozen and 20 per dozen and 20 per cent.; all having three blades, \$1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent.; all having four blades or more, \$20 per cent.; all having four blades or more, \$20 per dozen and 20 per cent. In case the handles are pearl or tortoise shell, 50 cents are added on knives of two blades and 75 cents on those of more than two blades. McKinley rates are restored on razors. Table and carving knives and forks with handles of pearl or ivory will pay 15 cents per dozen and 15 per cent.; with handles of bone or celluloid, 12 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. On wares of iron, steel or other metal, enameled or glazed, the rate is increased from 25 to 40 per cent.

Nails and Other Hardware.

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Cut nails are changed from 22½ per cent. to six-tenths of a cent per pound; horseshoe nails from 30 per cent. to 2 cents a pound; wire nails from 25 per cent. to one-half, five-eighths and 1 cent a pound, according to size; spikes, nuts, washers and horseshoes from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 1 cent per pound. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, from 25 per cent, to \$1 per thousand and 30 per cent; all other needles not specially provided for, from 25 per cent.

Railway fishplates are changed from 25 per cent to one-half cent a pound; rivets from 25 per cent, to 2 cents per pound; saws not specially provided for, from 25 to 40 per cent. Nails and Other Hardware.

cent.

Umbrella and parasol ribs, etc., are classified by number of ribs, and specific duties are imposed equivalent to the present ad valorem of 50 per cent.

Railway wheels are increased per pound to 13, cents. Antimony ore is taken from the free list and taxed at three-fourths of a cent per pound.

German Silver, Brass and Copper, The McKinley rates are reimposed on

German Silver. Brass and Copper.

The McKinley rates are reimposed on German silver, brass and copper, except that copper in rolled plates will be 2½ cents per pound instead of 35 per cent, and sheathing of which copper is the principal component 2 cents per pound instead of 55 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on grild leaf, silver leaf and lead ore and lead. Mica is changed from 20 per cent. to 2½ cents a pound and 15 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on pins and type metal. Chronometers are increased from 10 per cent. to 40, and watches and clocks from 25 per cent. to 40. McKinley rates are restored on zinc.

Lumber Rates.

restored on zinc.

Lumber Rates.

In the iumber schedule all of the paragraphs incorporated in the free list of the present law are restored to the dutlable list at the McKinley rates, with the exception of white pine, which is now classed with spruce and pays \$2 per thousand feet, instead of \$1 as under the McKinley law.

A clause is inserted providing for an additional duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem on lumber to be imposed in retailation in case any country imposed discriminating taxes on similar articles proposed to be exported to the United States. The tax on toothpicks is changed from 35 per cent, to 1½ cents per thousand.

Ad Valorem Rates Changed to Spe-

Ad Valorem Rates Changed to Specific—The New Duties.

The sugar schedule is specific throughout. Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, three-one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional; and on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 55 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar, tank bottoms, sirups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such article or upon the best or cane from which it was produced. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawailian islands on the 50th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress here-tofore passed for the execution of the same.

Maple Sugar.

Maple Sugar.

Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4 cents per pound: glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound: glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound: sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem. Saccharine, 32 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery and all other articles made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated, 2 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 35 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 35 cents per pound, 50 per cent, ad valorem. The weight of paper and other immediate wrappers, tickets, labels, cans, cartons, boxes or coverings other than the outer packing case or other covering shall be included in the dutiable weight of the merchandise. Maple Sugar.

tions not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp and picked, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rates on Produce and Provisions—
Transfers from Free List.

With few exceptions the McKinley rater have been restored throughout the agricultural schedule. The tax on horses and mules is reduced from \$50 to \$20 per head, with a proviso that horses valued at more than \$100 shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The following articles have been taken from the free list and made dutiable: Farina, cabbages, sauer-kraut, milk, cider, nursery stock, fish for balt, dates, bologna sausages, underground chicory root, tallow, wool grease, grapes, peaches, oranges, lemons, limas, plums and prunes.

Following is the agricultural section.

peaches, oranges, lemons, limas, plums and prunes.

Following is the agricultural section, omitting clause referred to above, fixing rates on horses:

Cattle valued at less than \$20 a head, duty, \$6 a head; over \$20, 20 per cent.

Hogs, \$1.50 per head.

Sheep, 1 year old or more, \$1.50 per head; less than 1 year old, 75 cents per head.

All other live animals not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 43 pounds.

Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

pounds. Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, 2 cents per pound.

Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 55 pounds.

Cornmeal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Macaroni, vermicelli and similar prep-

Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 55 pounds.

Corn or maize, 2 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Macaroni, vermicelli and similar preparations, 2 cents per pound; rolled oats, oat hulls, 10 cents per bushel.

Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound; rolled oats, oat hulls, 10 cents per hundred pounds.

Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, 1½ cents per pound; paddy, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound; rice flour, rice meal and rice, broken, which will pass through a No. 12 wire sleve, one-forgoid of the per pound.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound. Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

Rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, 3 cents per pound; such a cents per pound.

Cheese, 6 cents per pound.

Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, 3 cents per pound; such a cents per bushel of pounds.

Beans, 40 cents per bushel of pounds.

Beans, 40 cents per bushel of pounds.

Beans, 40 cents per bushel of centwise, 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Broom corn, 35 per ton.

Cabbages, 3 cents each.

Cider, 5 cents per gallon.

Eggs, 5 cents per gallon.

Eggs, 5 cents per gallon.

Hay, 34 per ton.

Cabbages, 3 cents er pound.

Onlons, 40 cents per bushel.

Peas, green, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas, dried, 20 cents per bushel.

Peas, green, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock.

20 per cent, ad valorem.

Fotatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Garden seeds, agricultural seeds and other oil seeds, 30 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

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Garden seeds, agricultural seeds and other oil seeds, 30 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Garden seeds and sardines in

30 per cent, ad valorem upon boxes or barrels.
Raisins, 2½ cents per pound.
Comfits, sweetmeats and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, molasses or spirits not specially provided for in this act, and jellies of all kinds, 35 per cent, ad valorem.
Fruits preserved in their own juices, 30 per cent, ad valorem.
Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved or candied, 2 cents per pound.
Almonds, not shelled, 5 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 5 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 7½ cents per pound.
Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; shelled, 6 cents per pound.
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound.
Pacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.
Heef, mutton and pork, 2 cents per pound.
Meats, prepared or preserved, 25 per cent, ad valorem.
Extract of meat, 35 cents per pound:

Meats, prepared or preserved, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Extract of meat, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound; and no separate or additional duty shall be collected on such coverings unless as such they are suitable and apparently designed for use other than in the importation of meat extracts.

Lard, 2 cents per pound.

Poultry, live, 3 cents per pound; dressed, 5 cents per pound.

Tallow, I cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, one-half cent per pound.

Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared and not specially provided for in this act, 6 cents per pound; chicory, crude, 1 cent per pound.

Chocolate (other than chocolate confectionery and chocolate commercially known as sweetened chocolate), 2 cents per pound.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 2 cents per pound.

Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3% cents

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 2 cents per pound.

Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents per pound.

Dandellon root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound.

Salt in bags, barrels or other packages, 12 cents per hundred pounds: in bulk, 8 cents per hundred pounds. Provided, that imported salt in bond may be used in curling fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curling fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso the duties on the same shall be remitted; provided, further, that exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt shall, upon satisfactory proof, have refunded to them from the treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in turing such exported meats in amounts not less than \$100.

Starch, including all preparations fit for use as starch, 2 cents per pound.

Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum, 1½ cents per pound.

Mustard, ground or preserved, h) cents per pound.

Spices, ground or powdered, 4 cents per pound: cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound unground sage, 3 cents per pound.

Vinegar, 7½ cents per gallon.

There shall be allowed on the imported tin plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages and all articles of the ware exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin plate, less 1 per cent. of such duty, which shall be retained for the use of the United States.

Spirits and Wines.

Spirits and Wines. The rates in the present law are generally maintained throughout the entire liquor schedule, but champagne and mineral waters are to be used as a basis of reciprocity, with the omission of part of the duty in roturn for special facilities for the importation of goods from the United States.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

This Schedule Built Practically on

This Schedule Built Practically on the Wilson Lines.

In the cotton goods schedule there are few changes from the present law, except some slight increases on the finer grades of goods. The McKinley rates are restored on ready-made clothing, on cotton chenilic goods and on hostery, shirts and drawers not otherwise provided for.

There is an entire new classification of seamless hosiery, shirts and drawers thosiery valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs will pay 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent.; valued at more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 20 per cent. valued at not more than \$3.50 per dozen, 35 per cent.; valued at \$1.50 and not more than \$2 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 per dozen, \$5 per cent.; valued at \$1.50 and not more than \$2 per dozen, \$5 cents per dozen, \$5 per cent.; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen, and \$2 per cent.

The present rate remains on cords, braids, etc., and on all manufactures of cotton not specially provided for.

Flax, Hemp and Jute.

In the flax, hemp and jute schedule all the articles placed on the free list in the present law are restored to the duitable list at McKinley rates except tow of hemp, which is increased from the McKinley rate of one-half of a cent a pound to 1 cent. Jute yarn is changed from 30 per cent. daiorem to 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent.

Cables, cordage and twine not otherwise provided for are taxed at 1 cent per pound; inding twine, when imported from countries placing a duty on the same article from the United States, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage of hemp. 2 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.: burlaps, except cotton bagging, eight-tenths of a cent a pound and 15 per cent. burlap bags for grain, one-half cent a pound and 15 per cent. finer than No. 12 it is taxed 15 cents per pound and 15 per cent: finer than No. 15 to No. 40, 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.; for than 5-line, 12 cents per pound; finer, five-eighths of a cent additional for each line. Yarns of hemp, flax or ramie,

The basket clause in the flax, hemp and jute schedule imposes a compound duty on all manufactures containing not more than 100 threads per square inch and 50 per cent. on all above 100 threads.

THE FREE LIST.

List of the Articles That Will Pay No

List of the Articles That will ray as Revenue.

Acids—Arsenic or arsenious, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic; nitric, phosphoric, picric or nitro-pieric, prussic and silicic. Aconite, acorns, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, alizarin, amber, ambergris, ani-

albumen, alizarin, amber, ambergris, aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free. Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding 6 months for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annato, roucou, roucou or orleans, and all extracts of

profit.

Annato, roucou, roucoa or orleans, and all extracts of.

Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.

Apatile, arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment. Arsenate of aniline.

Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than 6

and metal and valued at not more than a cents per gross.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this

cents per gross.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned, after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufactures or other means: casks, barrels, carbers, bags and other vessels of American manufacture, exported, filled with American products or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded. Provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported under any provision of law; and provided, further, that when manufactured to bacco which has been exported without the payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported, it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be relaced thereon.

Asbestos, in its natural state as taken from the earth, not assorted, purified or advanced in any manner.

Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root ashes.

Balm of Gliead.

Barks, from which quinine may be extracted.

Barytat.

Besive.

tracted.

Barytat.

Bauxite.

Beeswax.

Bindling twine, except such as is imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, which shall be subject to a duty of one-half of I cent per pound.

A LEGACY OF DISEASE.

Veterans of the War Repaid in Sickness.

Abasha Risk Only Lives Because He Persevered-Suffered Since the War With Kidney Disease.

From the News, St. John, Kansas.

Every citizen of St. John, Kansas, is acquainted with Abasha Risk, one of the "Old Veterans" of the inte war and resident of this city. A few months ago be was a complete physical wreck, from kidney trouble and diarrhoea, almost unable to get around at all. Your correspondent, who had learned he had found relief, meeting him on the street recently, asked if he wouldn't give him all the tacts, as he was interested, as were also all his friends. Mr. Risk said he was only too glad to let the people in general and his old comrades in particular, (who he knew were suffering from complaints similar to his), know what had benefited him. From the News, St. John, Kansas.

plaints similar to his), know what had benefited him.

He then made the following statement:

"I had been suffering for years from a complication of diseases, among them kidney and liver trouble and chronic diarrhoea. The greatest trouble of all, however, was the complete wreck of my nervous system, resulting from my service in the army. I was, in fact, in a most terrible and deplorable condition. I tried every remedy I could hear of without the least beneficial results, until I saw a testimonial of an "old veteran" who was in the same regiment with me during the war (with whom I was well acquainted), stating that he had been cured of a similar complaint by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had almost given up hope, but concluded at last to give Pink Pills a trial, as they might possibly help me. I began using them and soon commenced to feel slightly better; my improvement was very slow, however, but still it was noticeable, and this was encouraging. In the course of about three weeks my condition was vastly improved. To the present time I have taken 13 boxes of Pink Pills, and can truthfully say I believe I am entirely cured of my liver and kidney trouble, and nearly so of my diarrhoea. My nervous trouble, too, is so much better that I am sure a cure will be entirely perfected in a short time.

"My wife also used the Pink Pills with

trouble, too, is so much better that I am sure a cure will be entirely perfected in a short time.

"My wife also used the Pink Pills with great benefit. Her blood was in an extremely bad condition. Since using the pills, however, this condition has entirely disappeared. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the most marvelous discovery of the age. I cannot say too much in their praise."

ABASHA RISK.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co.

PREACHERS AND CHURCHES.

Rev. Leroy Estelle won his case in the justice's court when he sued the Primitive Baptist church, of Loveland, O., for \$98,55 due on his salary for 1894 and 1895, but the church straightway appealed to the court of common pleas.

Rumors have been in circulation lately that Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate apostolic, has abrogated the regu-lation compelling marriages between Catholies and non-Catholies to be celebrated at parochial residences, instead of in church, but they are now authoritatively denied.

The Boston Pilot says: "The friends of the Very Rev. Father Fidelis, C. P. (Dr. James Kent Stone), will rejoice at the news of his appointment to be consultor general of the Passionists throughout the world. In this capacity he will reside for a time in Rome as representative of the Passionists in the United States."

An official enrollment of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor shows the whole number of members to be 2,836,746. There are now over 47,000 societies: 231,000 of the young people connected with these organizations united with the different churches during the year 1896. Since 1889 they have received a grand total of 1,048,235 mem-

Some time ago Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, gave \$10,000 for a gymnasium for the Southern Baptist theological seminary in Louisville, Ky. At the formal opening of the building the other day Mr. Lavering said: "I hold that a minister of the Gospel, by reason of his calling and purpose to accomplish the most good, cannot afford to be less a man-sn all-round man-than his neighbor, and, therefore, he needs and should have the very best equipment."

The Roman Catholics of Oregon propose to mark the approaching silver jubilee of Archbishop Gross by giving him a handsome house in the city of Portland. He was born in Baltimore 60 years ago; entered the Redemptorist order in 1857, became a priest in 1863, and after having served as a chaplain during the civil war was attached for five years to St. Alphonsus' church, in New York city. He was consecrated bishop of Savannah in 1873, and was apponted archbishop of Oregon in 1884.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse., Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

A number of enthusiasts claim that cycling improves the voice, and are fond of quoting Melba, Calve and the De Reszkes in support of the notion.

Paderewski has been decorated by King Humbert A man, his wife and 11 children have

organized a brass band in Wisconsin.